WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1822. [NO. 85.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ***Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having employed a competent person, will keep on hand a constant supply of

Bread and Crackers, and Cakes, of every description,

as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary Store,—all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.——80

For Sale,

The celebrated Horse

NAPOLEON.

FOR terms, apply to the subscriber. If not sold previous to the 15th of February next, he will again stand the ensuing Spring Season, in this place. MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Dec. 5, 1821. 78tF15

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again. EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a large and choice selection of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Just received from Charleston, Philadelphia and New-York; which will be sold at fair prices, and all kinds of country produce received in exchange. His customers and the public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. J. MURPHY.

December, 1821. 3mt91

TO SURVEYORS,

Or Teachers of the Art of Surveying.

The subscriber proposes publishing a small book under the following title:

The Surveyor's Auxiliary,

OR

ARITHMETICAL TRIGONOMETRY;

Containing rules for solving all cases which may occur in practical Surveying, by common Arithmetic; to which will be added Tables of Latitude and Departure.

W. MOORE, *Surveyor.*

Salisbury, N. C. 82p1d

The terms of subscription will be $1 for a single copy, payable on receiving the work; but any one becoming responsible for six copies, shall receive a *seventh* gratis. Persons wishing to subscribe, may signify the same in a note, directed to the Post-Office in Salisbury, and the book will be sent to any Post-Office they may require.

N. B. The rule proposed has never yet appeared in any system of surveying with which the publisher has made himself acquainted, and is calculated to find the difference of latitude and departure without tables or instruments.

30 Dollars Reward.

BROKE JAIL on the night of the 17th instant, a white man and two negroes. The white man is by the name of John Prince, said to have come from Grayson county, Virginia, who was confined on a charge of counterfeiting money; he is about 35 years of age, dark complexion, about five feet ten inches high.—One of the negroes says he came from Charleston, S. C. and that his name is Bill, and is a runaway; he is a trim built fellow, of a middle size and age, has been cropped, or lost a piece of one ear, I think the right ear: The other is of a yellow complexion, heavy built, thick lips, and a small scar on his under lip, supposed to be about 35 years of age, says his name is Owen, and is a runaway from the state of Georgia. It is thought by some that Prince will pass for their master, and perhaps sell them.

Any person that will apprehend them, and confine them in any jail, or bring them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses; or 10 dollars for each or either of them.

WM. ARMFIELD, *Sheriff.*

Greensboro', Guilford Co. N. C.

November 26, 1821. 3mt11M

To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, two or three Journeymen Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. He will also take two or three lads of good character, as apprentices to the Carpenter's Business. None need apply but such as are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, October 3, 1821.——69tf

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November sessions, 1821: Martin Rendleman vs. Samuel Trott.....Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the *Western Carolinian*, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand. 6wt88

JNO. GILES, *Clerk.*

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

In Equity.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, Joseph M'Connaughey, vs. Ann Cowan, Stephen Cowan, David F. Cowan, and others.....In this case it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that David F. Cowan and Stephen Cowan may appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill shall be taken pro confesso, and judgment be entered against them.

6 82 D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. C.*

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1821.... Margaret Duffey vs. Robert Duffey.....Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that Robert Duffey, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months, in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer said petition, it will be set for hearing ex parte, and a decree made in favour of the petitioner. Witness *George Graham*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1821, and in the 46th year of American Independence.

GEO. GRAHAM, *Clerk S. C. L.*

Nov. 24, 1821.——78m3

Letter Press Printing,

OF every description, neatly and correctly executed at this Office, on short notice

AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

It is now sufficiently certain that the Horse-botts, or grubs, by which so many horses are annually destroyed, are produced from eggs or nits, which are deposited chiefly in the inside moist surface of the tongue, and are from thence conveyed, with the food, into the stomach.

Any person who chuses, may reduce it to experiment for himself. In the season for it, let a few hairs be clipped off, having these nits adhering to them—moisten the inside of the hand by the application of a little spittle, and close it upon the nits, and he will find them hatched in a few seconds.

It is therefore recommended, to be careful to remove these eggs by scraping them off with a knife, or washing them off with an infusion of tobacco every third day, throughout the season in which they are deposited.

If this be done, there is no doubt but the destruction, which is made by this hateful insect, may be completely prevented.

The eggs are deposited on the fore part of the knee, and back part of the shoulder of the horse, by a certain species of fly. The fly is called *Oestrous equi*. These eggs or nits, become ripe in the course of four or five days. When thus ripened, the slightest application of warmth and moisture is sufficient to bring forth, in an instant, the latent *larvæ*, that is, the insect in the first form. At this time, if the tongue of the horse touch the eggs, its little door (opercurum) is thrown open, and a small active worm is produced, which readily adheres to the the stomach.

PEACH TREES.

Make boxes around your trees about one foot in height, and in capacity, exclusive of the tree, to hold a peck, fill this in with the bark taken from tan vats, pressing it a little together, and your trees will remain free from worms around the roots, which are so destructive to trees, as it is found that worms will not inhabit this bark if ever so old.

TIMBER.

It has been long known in some parts of Europe, that taking off the bark as far up the tree as it conveniently can be done, and letting them stand until the following autumn, or winter, before they are cut down, is a means of making the timber much stronger and more durable than it otherwise would be. It is more suitable for all kinds of carriages and instruments of husbandry, as well as for fences. Its greater durability has not yet been ascertained by the writer, but that it is otherwise improved, has been tested.

It has been asserted by persons of credit, that in some parts of the United States, where Pine Timber abounds, the farmers are in the practice of barking the Pine as far up as is necessary for a fence post—in this state they are suffered to stand until dead. The trees are then cut down, and the part which has been barked, will be found saturated with turpentine, and thereby rendered remarkably durable for posts or fences.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

NORTH-CAROLINA
Agricultural Society.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the objects and duties of this Society, and the most eligible means to be pursued by it to promote the interests of Agriculture throughout the State,

REPORT:

That the objects of this Society should be to encourage Agricultural Improvement and Enterprise throughout the State.

1st. By promoting the formation of Agricultural Societies in all the counties of this State, which should become Auxiliary to this Society; and at the annual meeting of this Society, to take place during the sitting of the General Assembly, each county Society should be represented by one delegate, and if not represented, they should make a written communication.

2d. By offering premiums for practical and useful Essays on subjects connected with Agriculture and Rural Economy.

3d. By the publication *(annually)* of these Essays, together with an account of any useful discoveries that may be collected from the Archives of the county Societies or elsewhere, in a small volume.

Your committee also recommend that at every annual meeting of this Society there shall be delivered a public Address by an Orator previously chosen for that purpose.

They also recommend some amendments to the constitution of this Society. That the officers be, a President, who shall be the Governor of this State for the time being; three Vice-Presidents, to be denominated 1st, 2d and 3d Vice-Presidents; a Secretary, who shall have the charge of the books and papers belonging to the Society; a Treasurer to have charge of its fuuds; a corresponding committee of five members, who shall open a correspondence upon useful subjects with practical Agriculturists in different parts of our country—and a committee of Selection and Publication, who shall select from the Archives of the State and County Societies materials for an annual publication in a small volume or otherwise; and that this committee be composed of five members residing in or near the city of Raleigh.

They further recommend, that a premium of a Golden Medal or Silver Cup, of the value of ten dollars, be offered for the best Essay on the production and application of manures, having reference to the materials within our own State, and suitable to our species of crops.

That a like premium be offered for the best method of reclaiming worn-out lands.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES MEBANE, Chr'm.

December 19, 1821.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY,
for 1822.

His Excellency Gov. Holmes, President.
James Mebane, Esq. 1st Vice-President.
Dr. Helme, 2d do
Dr. Calvin Jones, 3d do
Wm. Boylan, Esq. Treasurer.
J. Gales, Secretary.

Committee of Correspondence:
Geo. W. Jeffreys, Esq.
Dr. Jeremiah Battle,
Charles Fisher, Esq.
Dr. Calvin Jones,
Professor Olmstead,

Committee of Arrangement and Selection:
Dr. Calvin Jones,
Dr. Jeremiah Battle,
Wm. Boylan, Esq.
Gen. D. Barringer,
J. Gales,

FROM THE CATSKILL RECORDER.

DREAMS.

To dream and to remember your dream, is a sure forerunner that you were not awake, nor very sound asleep, when you dreamed.

To tell all your dreams, prognosticates that you might be better employed.

For a young man to dream of the lasses, foretells that he thought of them before he went to sleep.

For a young lady to dream very particularly of any certain young gentleman, foretells that she purchased her last hat to attract his attention.

To dream of a person's nose, is the forerunner that you have a nose of your own, if you have never lost it.

To dream of trouble, is a harbinger of your having trouble while you are dreaming.

To dream of happiness, shows that you will probably be disappointed when you awake.

SIGNS.

To hear a death-watch, denotes that there is a little insect near you.

To hear a dog howl, is a sure sign that he has lungs, and that you have ears.

To see strange lights, is a sign that there is something to cause them, or that your head is disordered, and that somebody will surely die after it.

To see an apparition, or to be bewitched, is an incontestible evidence that you are lacking common sense.

GOODNESS REWARDED.

We observe in Saturday's Centinel, some extraordinary accounts which happened about 70 years ago, of some young men, in the *humble* walks of life, rising to great eminence—and all, no doubt, in consequence of behaving as young men ought to behave—pure, correct, moral, and honest in all their transactions.—One, was a young Bostonian, who behaved so well, that his master, (a merchant of this town,) sent him on an important agency before he was of age—afterwards gave him one of his daughters in marriage, when he proceeded to London, and was settled there as the agent of his father-in-law—and such was his eminence, that he accumulated a large fortune in less than 20 years, was chosen a member of Parliament, and Lord Mayor of London.—Another young man named Hope, born at Quincy, came to Boston to live with his uncle—and at the age of 17, he went to London, and from thence to Amsterdam, where he became the greatest merchant and banker ever known before or since.—There is no person who does business in any part of Europe, but what the name of Hope is familiar to, as a great banker.—Another young Bostonian was employed in the humble capacity of a sailor boy, and in a voyage to the West Indies, had the misfortune to have his leg bit off by a shark. He recovered his health, and finally settled in London, and became Lord Mayor of that city. At the time of his death he was Commissary General of the whole British army, with a salary of 5000*l.* per annum.—We mention these things as a *stimulus* for young men to behave well, as there is no knowing how our lot may be cast in our journey through life.—[*Bos. Gaz.*

POLICY OF CANALS.

A recent publication, relating to the commencement and progress of the New York Canals, contains some interesting calculations with respect to the state revenue and the saving of expense in transportation, which these works must in time produce. Admit the trade between Buffalo and Albany to be equal to that between Albany and New-York—a circumstance which must at no distant period, if not immediately, occur—the annual revenue derived to the state from tolls would be six millions three hundred thousand dollars. This is more than six times enough to defray the expenses of government for all the states composing the Union. But this is not all. The expense saved on transportation would be more than ten millions annually.

It has been proposed in the New-York Convention to make some permanent provision in the Constitution respecting the canal tolls. This is wise. In a few years, the revenue derived from the canals will be too great to be trusted to any legislature. *Hampshire Gazette.*

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

We inserted a paragraph yesterday, estimating the population of the British Empire (including under that name its colonies and possessions in America, the West Indies, the East Indies, on the coast of Africa, &c.) at 95,220,000 souls. The Russian, the next highest in the scale of civilized nations, contains 50,000,000; France, about 30,000,000; and Austria an equal number. The Roman Empire, in all its glory, contained 120,000,000, one half of whom were slaves. When we compare its situation with that of the British Empire, in wealth, resources, and industry, the arts, sciences, commerce, and agriculture, the preponderance of the latter in the scale of nations and empires, is great and most remarkable. The tonnage employed in the merchant service is about 2,640,000 tons for Great Britain; the exports, 51,000,000*l.* (including 11,000,000*l.* foreign and colonial): and imports 36,000,000*l.* The navy during the last war consisted of one thousand ships of war; the seamen at present in the merchant service are about 174,000; the gross revenue of the state 57,000,000*l.* The capital of the empire contains 1,200,000 persons, the same number which Rome contained in the days of her greatest strength. The value of fixed or landed property in Great Britain, as calculated by Mr. Pitt, in 1797, was 1,600,000,000*l.*; and it may now be fairly taken at 2,000,000,000*l.* The cotton manufactures of the country are immense, and reach, in the exports, to 20,000,000, nearly one half of the whole. In short, taking every thing into consideration, the British empire, in power and strength, may be stated as the greatest that ever existed on earth, as it far surpasses them all, in knowledge, moral character and worth. On her dominions the sun never sets; before his evening rays leave the spires of Quebeck, his morning beams have shone three hours on Port Jackson; and while sinking from the waters of Lake Superiour, his eye opens upon those of the Ganges.

London Paper.

CONGRESS.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.....MONDAY, JAN. 7.

Mr. *Lloyd* and Mr. *Pinkney*, of Maryland, appeared to-day, and took their seats.

Mr. *Dickerson* communicated to the Senate the following preamble and resolutions, adopted by the Legislature of New-Jersey:

Whereas controversies exist between the States of New-Jersey and New-York, and of New-Jersey and Delaware, concerning their respective boundaries: And whereas the constitution of the United States has declared, that the judicial power of the general government shall extend to controversies between two or more States, thereby providing for the legal settlement of disputes, which might otherwise endanger the peace and safety of the Union: And whereas Congress have hirherto omitted to carry into effect the wise and salutary provisions of the constitution for that purpose, by vesting adequate powers in the courts of the U. States: Therefore,

Resolved, by the Council and General Assembly of this State, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their endeavors to procure the passage of a law for the decision of territorial or other controversies between states, in such manner as is authorized by the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be by them laid before their respective Houses.

The document was read, and on motion of Mr. *Dickerson*, it was ordered to be engrossed on the Journal of the Senate—ayes 19, noes 12.

Mr. *Southard* laid before the Senate a report and resolutions also of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, approving and recommending the Maryland proposition to grant to the old States, for the purposes of education, a portion of the public lands, corresponding to the portions granted to the new states for that object; and the communication was read.

OFFICIAL COMPENSATIONS.

The Senate, according to order, took up the following resolution, submitted on Friday last, by Mr. *Knight*:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the propriety of reducing the compensation of the Members of the Senate, Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and Delegates of Territories, and all other officers in each of the Executive Departments and Post Office Establishment; and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. *R. M. Johnson* of Ky. said he should like to hear some reasons in support of the expediency of agitating this subject at the present time; at least he should like to be convinced, that the present pay of the members of Congress was too much, before he could assent to another discussion of it. It was a subject which had occupied much of his attention, he said—he had perhaps been as much concerned in former proceedings on it as any man—yet he had not been able, so far, to convince himself that the present compensation was unreasonably high. This, Mr. J. said, was an unfortunate subject to be so repeatedly brought up in Congress; it was a delicate and an individual duty for a public body to fix its own pay, and the subject ought, therefore, when once fixed, to be stirred as seldom as possible. It had been recently acted on, and he thought Congress had then fixed their compensation at a reasonable amount. For his own part, Mr. J. said, he estimated his services to the public at least as high as the sum he received for them, and he might therefore value those of many other members, who had the advantages of age and experience, as well as of eminent talents, at much more. This, he observed, was a subject of difficulty as well as delicacy, and he would not consent to touch it again unless those who sent him here should, after due consideration, desire him to do so. It was one which ought not to be agitated annually, like any ordinary matter; and he should deem it unwise to stir it more than once in twenty or thirty years, and not even then, unless circumstances strongly required it. The people had been willing that it should rest twenty or twenty-five years, previously to the existing law establishing the pay of members: and as much as he respected the state of Rhode Island, which had instructed her Senators to bring the subject again before Congress, he must oppose its being acted on until circumstances of great weight should demand its re-consideration.

Mr. J. said he hoped, at any rate, that the mover of the resolution would consent to let it lie on the table for some time longer. Towards the close of the session, he said, members would be better able to judge whether they could spare any part of their eight dollars. For himself, he had little hope, judging from experience, that he should have much to spare at the end of the session; for however well he might be able to live at home on the produce of his farm and his garden, he, and he presumed every other gentleman, found the difference here. This, Mr. J. admitted, was a time for the exercise of economy, and he was as willing as any one to conform strictly to the spirit of a true economy; but he contended it was most consistent with true economy to give to public servants, in responsible stations, a reasonable, at least, if not a liberal compensation. There were other matters of great moment, he said, which claimed the grave consideration of the Senate; he himself had introduced a proposition to arraign the Supreme Court—though in using the expression he meant not the slightest indecorum to that respectable tribunal—but this, and other subjects awaiting the decision of the Congress, made him the more averse to take up the question of compensation, which would only distract the attention of the Senate, without, as he believed, eventuating in any good. While he thus expressed his opinion, Mr. J. said he did not know that he should ever receive the eight dollars again; his political lamp was now expiring, and he knew not that his constituents would send him here again; he, therefore, spoke on this subject the more disinterestedly—but, whether in public or private life, he should entertain the same opinions on this matter. In maintaining them on a former occasion, he had nearly been swamped, and had been tumbled into the gulf of popular displeasure so far as to be hardly able to reach the shore again. The subject was, therefore, one of deep interest to him, but he repeated that he thought it highly inexpedient, as it was, in his opinion, unnecessary to agitate it again so early; and he hoped the resolution would at least be ordered to lie on the table, whence it might at any time be called up, if it should be the pleasure of the Senate.

Mr. *Knight* was far from wishing to press the consideration of the resolution before gentlemen had reflected on it, or were ready to examine it. In introducing the motion he had obeyed his convictions of public duty; it appeared to him there was a waste of public money, and, as the guardians of the public treasure, he thought it incumbent on Congress to inquire where the waste was, and apply the remedy. He would consent, however, to let the proposition, though one for inquiry merely, lie for some time longer, as it was desired.

Mr. *Otis* thought it would be the better course to postpone the resolution altogether. It had become, as he had understood, the general sense of the Senate to be the correct course to abstain from originating much business, and to await, as far as was proper, the movements of the other House. If such was the sense of the Senate, and if there was any subject which ought, with more propriety, to originate in the other branch, it was this subject of compensation. The proposition was one relating to money, and was analogous to a money bill; it was one, therefore, which he conceived the Senate might, with the more propriety, leave to the other House. If, indeed, it were taken up, it would only waste much time in the discussion of it, without, as he firmly believed, resulting in any thing. Mr. O. was clearly in favor of leaving the subject to the House of Representatives, who, if they wished to act on it, would take it up; and he, therefore, moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. *Lanman* was opposed to the motion for indefinite postponement, because he was in favor of a consideration of the subject, and the motion would negative the proposition altogether. This was a subject, Mr. L. thought, of too much importance in this day of public pressure, to let it pass off so lightly. It became the Senate deliberately to examine into the subject and decide on its merits. He was in favor of this course because he thought it the correct one, and because the state which he in part represented had recently expressed an opinion in favor of a retrenchment of public expenses, and particularly a reduction of the compensation of the Members of Congress. He doubted, indeed, whether any thing would result from the inquiry proposed; but inasmuch as the attention of Congress was requested to the subject, by a state, and it became a state proposition, he would bestow on it at least a deliberate consideration. This proposition Mr. L. considered very different from a money bill, and he did not think that objection to the inquiry a well founded one.

Mr. *Lowrie* observed, that, if the motion for indefinite postponement prevailed, it would put it out of the power of the Senate, by its rules, to institute any inquiry, during the present session, into the salaries of any of the officers of government. Whether such an inquiry would be deemed expedient, he did not know, but he should consider it wrong for the Senate to preclude itself from making the inquiry, should it be thought proper. The discussion, as far as it had gone, had embraced only the members of Congress, but that formed but a small part of the inquiry proposed by the resolution. As he would wish to retain the power of inquiry in the hands of the Senate, to be exercised, if it should hereafter be deemed necessary, he would prefer laying the resolution on the table; and, as that motion would take precedence of the other, Mr. L. moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. *Macon* said the subject had been brought before Congress by two states, and it was the general practice to treat a proposition, from even a single state, with the respect of considering it. He thought therefore, that the course on this subject had been a little indecorous towards the states which had instructed their members to bring the inquiry before Congress. Motions for mere inquiry were rarely rejected in this body, and, as the indefinite postponement would be at once a vote of rejection in this case, he was opposed to it—he hoped the motion to lay the resolution on the table would have the preference, Mr. M. said it might not be improper to add the remark, that if ever there was a time to inquire where any saving could be made, now was the time; for, to use a common phrase, it would be touch and go with the revenue. As to this being the nature of a money bill, he had seen propositions much more like money bills originated and decided in this body, some of which the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. O.) had not, if he remembered rightly, found much fault with. Mr. M. thought, as the subject had been introduced, it would be much the more proper course to inquire, if any thing ought to be done in it, and, if not, to say so.

The question was then taken on laying the resolution on the table, and agreed to.

Mr. *Lanman* communicated to the Senate a preamble and sundry resolutions of the legislature of Connecticut, declaring it expedient for Congress to retrench the public expenses. and particularly so to reduce the per diem allowance of members of Congress to the former sum of six dollars; and the communication was read.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a report of the operations of the mint for the last year; which was read.

The President laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a list of the clerks employed in the Navy Department, and their respective salaries.

The President laid before the Senate the memorial of the legislature of Indiana, praying of Congress the grant of five or six thousand acres of untillable land, contiguous to the town of Vincennes, to be used as a town common; which was read and referred.

THE CUMBERLAND ROAD.

The bill providing for keeping in repair the national road from Cumberland to the Ohio, was taken up, and having been read—

Mr. *Chandler* remarked that he did not find in the bill any provision for cases where persons might forcibly pass the gates without paying the toll required.

Mr. *R. M. Johnson*, of Ky. said, that the expediency of such a provision had not escaped the committee; but they concluded that, as such a clause would involve a question of constitutionality, and of course of some difficulty, it would be better to avoid the impediment which it might present, by reporting the bill in the naked form in which it was presented, and leave to future legislation such a provision, if it should be found necessary.

Mr. *Macon* thought this much more like a money bill than the resolution just ordered to lie on the table; for this was, in fact, a tax levied on every body that travelled on the road. He rose only to make this remark, without going into the merits of the subject.

On motion of Mr. *Johnson*, of Ky. the blank left in the bill for the salary of the Superintendant of the road was filled with 1000 dollars.

Mr. *Eaton* hoped the Senate would consent to postpone the further consideration of the bill for some days. It presented a question which required deliberation. He had seen enough and heard enough latterly about state rights, and it was proper to proceed cautiously to the adoption of any measure which might possibly produce further collision with the states. He moved that the bill be postponed to next Wednesday week; which motion prevailed, and

The bill was postponed accordingly.

The Senate spent some time on Executive business, with closed doors, and then

Adjourned.

—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Amongst the petitions presented this day, was one by Mr. *Little*, from the city of Baltimore, approbating the measures pursued by the government in civilizing the Indians, deprecating the attempts recently made to arrest the course of this humane plan, which has commenced with such fair prospects of success, to be ruined in the morning of its increase, &c.

Mr. *Gilmer*, from the committee appointed to consider the subject, reported joint resolutions, making appropriations for carrying into effect the articles of agreement and cession entered into between the United States and the state of Georgia, on the 24th of April, 1812, and for other purposes; which were twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. *Campbell*, from the committee on the subject, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the 3d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one representative for every forty thousand persons in each state, computed according to the rule prescribed by the constitution of the United States; that is to say, within the state of Maine seven; within the state of New-Hampshire six; within the state of Massachusetts thirteen; within the state of Rhode Island two; within the state of Connecticut six; within the state of Vermont 5; within the state of New-York thirty-four; within the state of New-Jersey six; within the state of Pennsylvania twenty-six; within the state of Delaware one; within the state of Maryland nine; within the state of Virginia twenty-two; within the state of North-Carolina thirteen; within the state of South-Carolina nine; within the state of Georgia seven; within the state of Alabama two; within the state of Mississippi one; within the state of Louisiana three; within the state of Tennessee nine; within the state of Kentucky twelve; within the state of Ohio fourteen; within the state of Indiana three; within the state of Illinois one; and within the state of Missouri one.

The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Edwards*, of Connecticut, said, that the legislature of Connecticut, at its last session, passed a resolution requesting the Representatives of that state in Congress to use their influence to procure a reduction of the public expenditures, and particularly a reduction of the compensation of Members of Congress, to what it formerly was. In compliance with this request, he begged leave to offer this resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the compensation allowed to members of Congress to six dollars per day, and making a proportional reduction in their compensation for travelling to and from the seat of government, and, also, reducing the compensation of all the officers of government to what it was previous to the year 1809.

The question on agreeing to this resolution was taken without debate, and the vote was as follows:

For the resolution	56
Against it	87

So the resolution was *rejected*.

Mr. *Cocke* presented the following resolution for consideration, which lies on the table:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before this House a statement shewing the amount expended for the current expenses of the Ordnance Department during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820, and as much as can be shewn of the said expenditures of the year [illegible] particular items for which [illegible] pended; the place [illegible] and the persons to whom paid; what quantity of timber has been procured for gun carriages and caissons; its cost annually, and where deposited; the quantity of ordnance, of every kind, that has been procured during three years, or paid for; the sums expended in the purchase of sites for arsenals since the peace; the cost of the buildings erected thereon; and whether all these arsenals are necessary for the service of the United States.

Mr. *Baldwin* submitted for consideration sundry resolutions proposing certain alterations in the existing laws for laying and collecting duties on importations. [These resolutions embrace a system of measures resembling that contained in the bills reported at former sessions by the committee of manufactures, and shall hereafter be published at large.]

The resolutions were referred, on motion of the author, to a committee of the whole.

Mr. *Vance* laid on the table the following resolution, which lies on the table one day of course, according to rule:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this house the number of persons employed in the Indian Department, as superintendants, factors, agents, sub-agents, interpreters, missionaries, teachers, mechanics, agriculturists, explorers, surveyors, messengers, or expresses, with their names; what number of said persons hold appointments directly from the government; what number from Governors of Territories, superintendents, and agents, with the pay and emoluments of each: also, the amount of money put into the hands of each governor, superintendent, and agent, since the 1st of January, 1820, to defray the expenses of that Department, and how it has been applied.

Mr. *Stewart* submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill applying the unexpended balance of the moneys appropriated by the act of the 3d of March, 1819, for completing the Cumberland Road, to the purpose of repairing the same.

Mr. *Randolph* suggested that, according to the usage of the Treasury, the appropriation referred to in the resolution had ceased and determined, having been carried to the credit of the surplus fund.

Mr. *Lathrop* said, that, if the resolution had proposed an inquiry into the *expediency* of the measure, he did not know that he should have any objection to it. But, without more information than he now possessed, he should feel himself obliged to vote against it in its present imperfect shape.

On request of the mover, the resolve was then ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Rich* of Vermont, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to prepare and report a bill, providing for a moderate annual increase of duties for a term of years, upon the importation of such commodities as can, with the protection common in other countries, and a convenient application of the means of the citizens of the United States, be produced in abundance from domestic materials, and, for a moderate excise upon similar domestic commodities: to commence at a convenient period, and be made annually progressive, till it shall have reached an amount deemed proper for a permanent excise duty.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

The house then took up the unfinished business of Friday last, in committee, Mr. Hugh Nelson in the chair, being the bill making partial appropriations for the military service for 1822. The item under consideration is the appropriation of $100,000 for the Indian department.

Mr. Jones, of Ten. moved to fill the blank with $30,000, and amongst other remarks suggested the propriety of calling on the Secretary of war for the account current, in relation to the expenditures of the Indian department.

Mr. Chambers followed—

Mr. Farrelly rose next, and on the general ground of expediency was in favor of now granting the appropriation requested by the bill.

Mr. Hill said he was as much in favor of the doctrine of accountability as any gentleman in the House; but he thought the present discussion premature, and suggested that when the general appropriation bill was before the house, it would be the proper time to enter into the merits of the appropriation in question.

Mr. Mallary was for the inquiry going on, as it involved important principles; he was willing, however, in the meantime, to vote for a small appropriation, and was in favor of filling up the blank with $30,000.

Mr. M'Duffie followed Mr. Mallary in a speech of considerable length, in vindication of the secretary of war.

Mr. Hill moved to fill the blank with $100,000, when, on motion of Mr. Alexander Smyth, the committee rose, reported progress, asked and obtained leave to sit again. Adjourned,

E PLURIBUS UNUM

SALISBURY 8

TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1822.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

The question, *who shall be our next President?* is warmly agitated in some of the Western papers; and is discussed with a spirit, and, we may say, violence, which show that, however pure and patriotic the motives of the writers may ostensibly be, they are such as we think no good man can approve of. To commence the discussion of this question at so early a period, (not a year having elapsed since the present incumbent was inducted into office,) is, we think, rather impolitic; and to commence it with such views and in such a spirit, is at any time disreputable, and deserving the reprehension of every honest and prudent politician.

In selecting a candidate for the Presidency, the inquiry should be, not whether he was from north or south of the Potomac, east or west of the mountains,—but, "Is he honest.....is he capable?" These should be the qualifications, *honesty* and *capacity*. And in whom these are found, be he from the south or the north, from the east or the west, let him be the man.

The following resolutions, &c. on the subject of the next President, breathe a spirit of moderation and liberality characteristic of the South Carolinians:

.....

At a public meeting of the Members of both branches of the Legislature of the State of South-Carolina, held on the evening of the 18th December, 1821, at the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Columbia, Col. Samuel Warren, of Pendleton, having been called to the Chair, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, the next Presidential Election, however distant, is becoming an object of increasing interest throughout the United States; and whereas, it is apprehended, that in selecting an individual worthy of this distinguished honor serious differences may arise, involving sectional divisions of alarming magnitude; a consequence, the bare apprehension of which obviously enforces the expediency of the People of this Union turning their eyes upon some individual who shall unite the confidence, respect and esteem of the North, the West, the East and the South; who, remote from any connexion with a cabinet succession, shall be brought forth truly, strongly, and indubitably, as the NATIONAL CANDIDATE.

Be it Resolved, That it is the sense of this Meeting, under the existing state of public opinion, in reference to our next President, that no individual in the Union unites more entirely the qualifications for this station, with the prospect of success, if the election be left entirely with the People, than our distinguished fellow-citizen WM. LOWNDES.

Be it Resolved, That it is the sense of this Meeting, whilst we feel a full conviction that the election of Mr. LOWNDES would confer the most important blessings on our country; yet we are satisfied, that remote from all feelings of state partiality, if an individual more highly gifted, possessing stonger claims than himself, and more unanimously supported, should be produced as a candidate, this State, impelled by the same patriotism which has uniformly guided her determinations, would cheerfully acquiesce in the superior pretensions of such an individual; but, where such an individual is to be found, is a difficulty, not easily to be surmounted.

Be it therefore, Resolved, That WM. LOWNDES, of South-Carolina, is a person well qualified to fulfil the important duties of the *Presidency of the United States*, and we do recommend him to the good people of the several States, at the ensuing election.

Be it further Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be printed in the Gazettes of Columbia and Charleston.

DAVID WALKER, from Philadelphia, is appointed Cashier of the United States' Branch Bank at Fayetteville, vice Charles S. West, resigned. In consequence of this appointment, it is stated, John A. Cameron, Esq. has resigned his situation both as President and Director of that institution.

The directors at Fayetteville had unanimously recommended to the parent bank a gentleman of that place, of highly respectable character, and well qualified to discharge the duties of Cashier, as a suitable person to fill the vacant office; but the Philadelphia bank, it seems, paid no attention to the recommendation. In this proceeding they had not the ordinary excuse for sending out cashiers from Philadelphia, viz: that they were *instructed* in the mother bank—as the gentleman appointed, it is stated in the Fayetteville Observer, 'had *no* connexion, in *any* shape whatever, with the bank;' he was simply a citizen of *Philadelphia*. But perhaps the bank had other and sufficient reasons for the appointment; and it is no more than justice to suspend judgment until we know all the facts.

The United States Bank is certainly unpopular; and, in many respects, deservedly so. It has failed to answer the ends for which it was instituted. Instead of giving us a uniform currency, it has been employed in destroying or curtailing the currency of the different States, which, to a certain extent, answered every purpose of the great mass of the people, without giving them a better one in its stead; for a U. S. bank bill in the interior is as rare a thing as the generosity of a miser. But as unpopular as this mammoth institution is, it is entitled to common courtesy; for, like many other evils, it is not without its attendant good. While, with a liberal hand, it has scattered evils over many parts of the Union, it has also mingled with them some blessings. Like most great *men*, it has done good as well as harm....and, like them, will continue to do so.

Erratum.—In the notice we published last week of the formation of the Salisbury Bible Society, the name of Mr. *William H. Slaughter* was accidentally omitted in the list of Managers.

It is due to Mr. S. to say, that, owing to the interest he evinced for the success of the society, he was requested to accept the appointment of a manager. As the omission was ours, we feel a satisfaction in correcting it.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To the Freemen of North-Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Disposed to address you on a subject of some importance, permit one to ask your serious attention and indulgence, while I review some part of our political history, with a view to its bearing on the question of a Convention.

Originally this state was settled by adventurers from the Island of Great Britain, where they had imbibed those opinions in relation to civil and ecclesiastical society which distinguish that nation among the nations of Europe. About half a century has now elapsed since our fathers, alarmed at the encroachments which the mother country was attempting on those liberties they had taught us to prize above every other earthly blessing, made a common cause with several other colonies, and threw off the impositions, and with them, the authority of the British King and Parliament. It is the pride and boast of North-Carolina, that her patriots took an early and a conspicuous part in defence of their just rights. She claims for one of her western counties the honor of having resolved upon independency before the never to be forgotten 4th of July, 1776. On that day, it is needless to say, it was solemnly resolved, in the Congress of the United Colonies, that they were free, sovereign, and independent States. This important event, by disallowing the authority of the King and Parliament of Great Britain any longer to enact laws for the government of the state, imposed on our forefathers the necessity of adopting some plan for the government of themselves. With a view to the institution of some form of government, our forefathers chose representatives from among themselves, who met at Halifax in the month of December, 1776, and having first agreed upon and declared a Bill of Rights, they proceeded and formed a constitution or form of government for the state.

We highly esteem the memory of those patriots and statesmen who, perhaps, all circumstances considered, formed a more perfect system of government than had at that time been attempted by any merely human legislators. And experience, the test of theory, convinces us of the errors of those who predicted its transitoriness from a desire that it should fail, or from an apprehension that the people were too ignorant or too wicked to govern themselves. No age of the world has been destitute of those who believed, or affected to believe, that the science of governing depended on some imaginary divine right, which descended in hereditary procession from age to age, and from generation to generation. Our forefathers boldly denied the existence of any such right, and asserted, not only that the whole mass of the people were capable of self-government, but also that in them, and them alone, this capacity was resident. They laid the axe at the very root of the tree, in the first section of the Bill of Rights, which declare, "that all political power is vested in and derived from the people only." And, as if they had foreseen that their heads would scarcely be permitted to descend to the tomb, before political wiseacres would arise, who would contest the principle herein asserted, and endeavour to maintain that the virtue which enabled them to establish a form of government was peculiar to the age in which they lived, and to the persons selected on that occasion, they have, by the prospective as well as present view in which they have worded the second section of that instrument, forever precluded any such inference. They therein assert, "That the people of this state ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof." I need quote no more, I hope, of this excellent instrument, every section of which either declares or exercises the right here asserted.

The Constitution framed by those exalted statesmen and patriots has many excellencies; it has also some pretty strongly marked defects, arising, in a great measure, out of the peculiar circumstances under which the Convention met. Their minds were habituated, from infancy, to reverence the principles of government under which they had been born. They had no experience in the wide field on which they had entered, and were incapable, as I humbly conceive, from the want of that experience, always judiciously to select from the multitude of subjects that would present themselves, those and those only which comported best with the liberty and happiness of the people. They did much. Callous and dead must be the heart that feels no exultation in their virtues and in their labours. But the last fifty years have been an era of great improvement in every science, as well the science of government as every other. This, in particular, has received large accessions of improvement from the able pens called forth to vindicate our forms of government, who are free from the absurdities to be found in the most learned and most liberal writers of Europe.

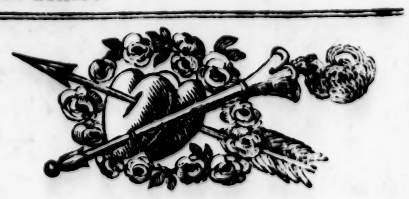
In attempting to exhibit some of the errors into which the circumstances and situation of the framers of our constitution, and of the country, at that time led them, I would, in the first place, examine the distribution of the legislature. Doubtless it would occur to them, that a representation proportioned, with arithmetical nicety, to the number of freemen, or to the payments into the treasury, or to a ratio compounded of both, was the true principle: but insuperable difficulties would present themselves. No actual enumeration had been made, and a time of war and turmoil, of shifting hither and thither, absolutely forbid the taking of a census. In the meantime some form of government was imperiously demanded, to prevent the country from going into anarchy and confusion: No wonder, then, that they adopted as a basis of representation a principle which, under other circumstances, would have been far from their choice. Contenting themselves with asserting the broad principle, that the people had a right to govern themselves, and, by fair consequence, had a right, at any future time, to correct what they had done; in apportioning the representatives, nothing seems more natural than that they should substitute for the correct, though to them impracticable principle, one to which they had been long accustomed, as well in their provincial assemblies as in the parliament of the parent country. They had long been accustomed to look upon the British House of Commons as the palladium of British liberty; and as the members of that house, or at least the greater part of them, were chosen by counties and boroughs, in a manner fanciful and ludicrous to a modern observer, and inviting that system of patronage and corrupt influence which have disgraced, for many years, that pliant assembly, they, in an evil hour, copied into their own system this strongly objectionable feature of the government they had just disowned. That this principle is an incorrect one, and at variance with our republican principles and practices, seems to me so very plain, that I am unable to find any words to make it more so. It is contrary to the political equality asserted as the basis of the revolution, and reiterated in an hundred varied forms of expression. It is the offspring of the old claims of a divine right in the few to govern the many, and it is defended, when attempted to be defended at all, in the same strain of argumentation as we suppose our forefathers had to contend with, when they maintained that the people had a right to govern themselves. The sum of all that has been alledged, or that can be alledged, is, that we have a form of government now, and are afraid to call a convention, lest we should not have virtue enough to make as good a constitution as we have at present. We are afraid to trust the people at this day with such important interests. To state such arguments, is enough to refute them; and when we see them resorted to by the grave and the learned, our convictions are forcible that the principle which calls them forth is unsound.

All the other argument that I have heard seriously urged in defence of a basis of representation so preposterous and so unworthy of the enlightened age in which we live is, that notwithstanding this inequality, the laws themselves that emanate from the legislature are equal, are good and salutary, and that the majority of the people cannot complain, because the laws, although enacted by the minority, are yet wholesome laws. This looks like begging the question. I presume the majority have a right to judge for themselves in this matter. But as this is frequently urged by the representatives of the East, both in and out of the General Assembly, I design to meet it fairly. If the state of North-Carolina was divided by a north and south line into two equal territories, it would follow that the eastern section would contain about 35 counties, and the western 27. Now is it not as plain as figures can make it, that those gentlemen run upon the point of their own dagger, when their jealousy of western power has urged them to cut up their comparatively smooth and level territory into so many more counties, and of course draw so much more of the bounties of this territory than they are entitled to, either by their numbers or their wealth, while the same jealousy has made them resist the petitions for the division of Rowan county, (which, by the bye, would bear dividing into 3 or 3 counties, each of which would be inferior in extent, in wealth and in population to but few of theirs;) I say is it, can it be, that they believe themselves, in their everlasting whining about the liberality and equality with which they use their power?

Freemen and Fellow-Citizens: Several other defects might be pointed out in the constitution; but as I hold this one to be entirely unanswerable, and as your representatives, for many years, have earnestly endeavoured to have the question submitted to you, I beg leave to draw this address to a close. Your public servants, faithful, as they have thought, to your true interests, have for many years exerted themselves in the General Assembly without effect. The remedy lies with yourselves: you must supply their lack of service. Speak your own minds on this subject. It is your constitutional privilege peaceably to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances. Unite upon some place for the general benefit: appoint Committees of Correspondence in each county; and let some place be adopted for obtaining, at the next election, the sense of the people on the question of a Convention; and then your representatives will know how to speak the sense of their constituents in language that cannot be resisted.

A FARMER.

A Woollen Manufactory at Manchester, N. Y. has been destroyed by fire, which is suspected to have been communicated designedly. The loss is estimated at 8000 dollars.



MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 10th instant, Mr. John S. P. Tucker, to Miss Tempe Scarborough; on the same day, Mr. John C. Lowe, to Miss Cynthia Clarke....all of Lincoln county.

Also, on the same day, Mr. Samuel Blythe, to Miss Isabella Nance, both of Mecklenburg C'ty.

Also, on the same day, Mr. Andrew Sumrow, to Miss Charlotte Young, both of Iredell C'ty.

Looshatchey Lands

FOR SALE, in West Tennessee, near the Chicasaw Bluff....Viz: 3,660 acres, held by grant to John M'Knitt Alexander, dated 10th of July, 1788, No. 21; about eight miles east of the Mississippi River, and twenty-five miles above the Bluff. This tract is divided into 4 sections.

800 acres, being a late entry on a warrant in the name of said Alexander; lying in 11th district, range 3d, section 7th; about thirty miles north of east from the Bluff.

Plats and descriptions of said Lands will be shown to those who wish to purchase. The lands are good, and well situated. Terms are, one-third to be paid on purchase, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in two years.—No contract will be closed before the 1st day of May, 1822. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH M'KNITT,
Executor of Jno. M'Knitt Alexander.

January 1, 1822. 1amt23A

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away, on the fourth of November last, from the subscriber, an Apprentice Boy named Daniel Hallman. I will give the above reward to any person who will return the said apprentice to me, but will not be liable for any further cost.

VOLINTINE DARR.

Jan. 8, 1822. 3wt86

Public Sale of Lands.

THE following tracts of land, lying in different sections of Rowan County, will be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday in March next, to satisfy arrears of tax due on said Lands.

Capt. Neblack's Company.

John Graham	200	Acres.
Samuel Luckey, sen.	84	do.
James Morrow	140	do.
James Speaks	350	do.
Peter Clodfelter	128	do.
Abraham Bunton	144	do.
Samuel Bennon	139	do.

Capt. Shuping's Company.

John Patterson, (Cabarrus,)	40	Acres.

Capt. Williamson's Company.

Samuel Lewis	59	Acres.
Lemuel Elliott, sen.	67	do.

Capt. Swink's Company.

Michael H. Swink	150	Acres.

Capt. Barger's Company.

Hugh Morgan	40	Acres.

Capt. Wood's Company, (Town.)

Benjamin P. Pearson,	House and lots.
Green H. Moss,	House and lots.

Forks Section.

The heirs of Wm. Gaither,	40	Acres.

JOHN BEARD, *former Sheriff.*

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1822.——7wt91

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st of January, 1822.

A.
Zenas Alexander
Maj. Thos. Alexander
Wallace Alexander, sen.
Charles Alexander
James A. Alexander
Hezekiah Alexander
James Alexander
Lemuel H. Alsobrook
William Ainsworth, jr.
Felkerd Auton

B.
And'n. & Eliz'th. Beaty
E. A. Beaty
Anderson Beaty, 2
Isaac Bryan
Robert Buchanan
John Bowden
William Blair
John Barnett
Mary Baldwin

C.
Victor Crook, 2
Messrs. W. & J. Cook, 2
William A. Cannon
Dr. David T. Caldwell
James Cathey
John Carclock
John Cuthbertson
Robert T. Cheek
Benjamin T. Curtis
Rev. D. F. Christenbury
William Clark
Moses Christenbury

D.
Mark Derden
William Donell
John Dulin
William Duckworth
Walter Davis

F.
John W. Frisbie
David Foster
Reuben Freeman
James H. Fraser
Frederick Festerman

G.
James Gibson
Rev. Isaac Greer
James Gillespie
Agness Galloway
Daniel Galloway

H.
Robert Henegal
John Henderson
Richard T. Hickson

J—I.
John B. Irwin
Vincent Ivans
William Jamison
Samuel Johnston
Cyrus Johnston
Mary Johnson
Andrew Jones

K.
Marcus R. Kennidy
Thomas Kirkpatrick
Sarah Kimbel

L.
John Little, 3
S. W. Lindsay & Co.
Margaret A. [illegible]ng
Adam M'Raven
John Morris
Thomas J. Mabry
Robert M'Knight
Job Mills
Daniel M'Lean
Cyrus M'Clure
Charles Mason
Himelius Mendenhall
Samuel M'Comb, 2

O.
Joseph L. Orr

P.
Joseph Purviance
William Price

Q.
Francis Query

R.
James Roper
John Robinson
John Ritch

S.
David Smith, 2
Ellis Smith
John Stilte
Hystaspas Steward
George Singleton
Sheriff of Mecklenburg
John Stockinger
Leroy Secris
Margaret Springs
Adam Springs

T.
David A. Thompson

W.
Rev. William Wilson
Susana Ward
Moses Wallace
Samuel Whiteside
Lydia Wallace
John Wilson

Z.
D. S. H. Zanty

WILLIAM SMITH, *Post-Master.*

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at CONCORD, *N. C. Jan. 1, 1822; which, if not taken out previous to the 1st day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.*

A.
Allison S. William
Alsobrook H. Lem'l. 2
Allison James
Alexander P. Caleb
Allen David

B.
Buie William
Barnhart Joseph
Bost Hannah
Boger Captain
Bostain John

C.
Crisco William
Cooper David
Churchill John
Cannon Ibzan
Crothers John

D.
Dry Martin

F.
Fleming Allison

H.
Harris S. James Dr. 2
Harris James Maj.
Harris Charles Dr.
Hunt Memucan, 2
Houston Eleanor
Houston William
Hope Thomas
Hope Levi
Hudson Seth
Harris S. Elam Dr.
Houston John
Hall Robert, 2

J.
Johnston Solomon
Jones Uriah
Irwin Samuel

K.
Klutts George
Kirkpatrick Laird
Karacer Monses
L.....Locke C. David
Love Jonas

M.
Means W. John
M'Clellen Joseph
M'Kinly John, 2
Miller George, 2
Misenhimer John
M'Ree A. Richard, 2
Mortin Samuel
Motly Thomas

N.
Newsman Paul

P.
Phifer F. John
Phifer A. George
Porter William
Petre Henry

R.
Ray Robert
Rorgers John
Rogers Seth
Riblen Jacob

S.
Shullenbarger David
Scott Mrs.

T.
Taylor David

U.
Ury George

W.
Walchker John
Wilson M. John Rev. 3
Wallace John
Wallace Hugh
Williams Robert.

3wt86 *D. STORKE, A. P. M.*

Public House to Rent.

ON the last Thursday in January, (the 31st inst.) will be rented, at the Court-House in Salisbury, the large and commodious House and premises now occupied by Capt. Thos. Holton.

Also, at the same time and place, two back Lots, belonging to the estate of the late Francis Cowper.

THOS. HOLMES,
JACOB FISHER,
Guardians to the heirs of F. Cowper, dec'd.

Salisbury, Jan. 15, 1822. 3wt86

Young Midas for Sale.

ON Saturday, the 2d of February next, will be sold, at Mock's Old Field, the celebrated horse *Young Midas*, to the highest bidder. A credit of twelve months will be given to the purchaser, by giving bond and approved security.

NOTICE.——All persons are cautioned against trading for a Note of Hand given by me to Sam'l. M'Guire & Co. for the sum of 201 dollars, dated Oct. 5, 1821, payable twelve months after date, which note was fraudulently obtained, and I am determined not to pay it until the property is made sound.

ALFRED COOK.

Mock's Old Field, Jan. 10, 1822. 3wt86

DISSOLUTION OF

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE firm of *Morse & Sloan* is this day dissolved. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to present them, and those indebted are requested to come forward and liquidate their accounts. We deem it unnecessary to use any argument to show the necessity for prompt attention to this notice, as it is obvious to every one that the business must be brought to an early close.

MORSE & SLOAN.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 1, 1822. 4wt87

COACH MAKING.

J. G. MORSE,

RETURNS his grateful thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has received in his line of business, and hopes that he will continue to pursue that course of conduct which will merit a continuation of their patronage. He continues to carry on the *Coach Making* business at the old stand on Trade street, in the house formerly occupied by [illegible] and nearly opposite the Theatre. He intends keeping constantly on hand a [illegible] of two-wheel Carriages; and he trusts, from the number and excellency of the workmen he has employed, and the choice selection of timber he has made, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction.

All repairs done at the shortest notice. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

J. G. MORSE.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1822. 4wt87

Valuable Lands and Mills

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the following Valuable Lands, belonging to the estate of the late Lewis Beard:

That valuable plantation, commonly called "Beard's Mills," situated on both sides of Swearing Creek, near where it enters into the Yadkin river, and in that part of Rowan county called the *Jersey Settlement;* the number of acres in the body is about 2500, but it will be divided, if required by purchasers. The product of cotton from this plantation, for several years past, has exceeded 110 bales, besides proportionate crops of corn and small grain. Attached to the premises is a valuable set of wheat and corn Mills, and a Saw-Mill; one Cotton Gin, by water, and another excellent one by horse power, with a new and prime packing screw. Also, a good dwelling-house, with a store-room attached—an extensive distillery, with all the necessary implements. In short, there is not a more complete and desirable establishment in the western part of the state for a man of capital, who wishes to turn his attention to cotton and the other staples of the country. From its situation in a rich cotton-raising settlement, it is also known to be one of the best stands in the country for the mercantile business. It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description, as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises and learn the terms.

Another Tract, of about 150 acres, situated on both sides of the Yadkin River, on one of the main roads leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville. To this tract belongs the Ferry commonly called "Skeen's Ferry."

Another parcel, of about 1200 acres, situated about four and five miles from Salisbury, including Dunn's Mountain.

A small tract, of 75 or 80 acres, situated on the South River.

About 900 acres, lying in Montgomery county, not far below Stokes's Ferry.

Any part of about 7000 acres, commonly called the Flat Swamp lands. Surveys will be made out of this tract, to suit persons wishing to purchase.

Another parcel, of about 1000 acres, on the waters of Muddy Creek, in the county of Burke. On this land is situated one of the most eligible unoccupied seats for an Iron-Works in the state of North-Carolina. It has an abundance of water that can be applied to machinery with a very small expense, owing to the fine fall of the creek. It is also within a reasonable distance of a rich supply of Iron-Ore, that will be sold with the site.

Persons disposed to purchase any of the foregoing lands, may learn terms and particulars by applying, in person or by letter, to either of the subscribers, which will be punctually attended to.

MOSES A. LOCKE,
CHARLES FISHER,
JOHN BEARD, Jun.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1822. 84

Journeymen Tailors.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, three or four sober and industrious Journeymen Tailors, to whom liberal wages and constant employ will be given.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

Salisbury, January 1, 1822.——6 83

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, either by book account or note, are once more *earnestly* requested to call and make payment on or before the last day of February next. Those who fail to attend to this notice, may expect to find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

COWAN & VAIL.

Charlotte, Jan. 7, 1822. 4wt87

Letter Press Printing,

OF every description, neatly and correctly executed at this Office, on short notice.

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Paper.

A FEW reams of Fooiscap Paper, at $1 25 per ream, for sale at this office.

Constable's Executions

For sale at this Office.

Poetry.

THE WINTER DAY.

Is it in mansions rich and gay,
On downy beds or couches warm,
That *Nature* owns the *Wintry Day*,
And shrieks to hear the howling storm?
Ah! no!

'Tis on the black and barren heath,
Where mis'ry feels the shaft of death,
As to the dark and freezing grave
Her children, not a friend to save,
Unheeded go!

Is it in chambers, silken drest,
At tables with profusion's heap;
Is it on pillows soft to rest
In dreams of long and balmy sleep?
Ah! no!

'Tis in the rushy hut obscure
Where *poverty's* low sons endure,
And, scarcely daring to repine,
On a straw pallet, mute, recline,
O'erwhelm'd with woe!

Is it to flaunt in warm attire,
To laugh and feast and dance and sing,
And crowd around the blazing fire,
And make the rooms with revels ring?
Ah! no!

'Tis on the [illegible] floor,
[illegible] deaf'ning whirlwinds roar,
[illegible]en the *sea-boy* on the mast
[illegible]rs the waves bounding to the blast,
And looks below!

Is it in chariots gay to ride,
To crowd the splendid midnight ball?
To revel in luxurious pride,
While pamper'd vassals wait your call?
Ah! no!

'Tis in a cheerless, naked room,
Where mis'ry's victims wait their doom!
Where a fond mother famish'd dies,
While forth a frantic father flies,
Man's desp'rate foe!'

Is it where, prodigal and weak,
The silly spendthrift scatters gold,
Where eager folly hastes to seek
The sordid, wanton, false and bold?
Ah! no!

'Tis in the silent spot obscure,
Where, forced all sorrows to endure,
Pale *Genius* learns, oh lesson sad!
To court the *vain*, and on the *bad*
False praise bestow!

Is it, where gamesters flocking round,
Their shining heaps of wealth display?
Where fashion's giddy tribes are found
Sporting their senseless hours away?
Ah! no!

'Tis where neglected genius sighs,
Where hope exhausted silent dies;
Where merit starves by pride oppressed,
Till every stream that warms the breast
Forbears to flow!

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

CHINA.

China swallows up about one-tenth part of the habitable globe; and contains, at the lowest estimation, one-fourth of the population of the whole earth. Yet,—so we get our tea comfortably for breakfast, we seem to trouble our heads as little about the Chief of this vast empire and his two hundred millions of subjects, as he and they perhaps—do theirs, about us.—We have not much to say of ourselves—but the Chinese, notwithstanding this mutual indifference, are a shrewd, an industrious, and an ingenious people, far superior to all other oriental nations, whether Pagan or Mahometan, however low we may be pleased to place them on our scale of civilization.

If we were asked in what the Chinese excel the rest of the Asiatics, our reply would be, in every respect—in arts, manufactures, and agriculture; in the civil polity, in literature and in morals. We do not make this assertion from vague report, but from personal knowledge, and indisputable facts and observations. Their immense population, for instance, is fed, clothed, and lodged, exclusively, from the produce of their own soil; fed (and this is no slight degree of distinction) from tables, and seated on chairs; clothed for the most part in cottons, and decently covered from head to foot; and a twentieth part of their number, or about ten millions, splendidly habited in embroidered silks and satins. If to these, we join the moral obligation, (so extensively carried into practice, as to relieve the community from the public maintenance of paupers,) which compels the younger branches of a family to support their aged relations; and the almost universal education, as far as reading and writing go, we may perhaps be induced to concede to the Chinese not only that superiority which we have claimed for them over the rest of the Asiatics; but even to doubt whether they do not possess certain advantages, which some even of the more enlightened European nations cannot boast.

We are very far from being the panegyrists of the Chinese: their government we believe to be practically a bad one, and their religion worse; the one, we think, renders them selfish and distrustful; the other superstitious and hypocritical; yet, unamiable as they certainly are, and cold and repulsive as they necessarily must be, where women are wholly excluded from society, we cannot help thinking that a darker shade has been cast over some parts of their character than they really deserve. We will even go a step farther, and add that, reflecting on the circumstances we have mentioned, of the truth of which there can be no doubt, we are disposed to fancy that a closer intimacy might incline us to entertain a somewhat more favourable opinion of them than we have hitherto ventured to avow. Unhappily, however, the nature of their internal policy, hostile to all international connections, and a language unlike any other on the face of the globe, forbid all hope of a more enlarged intercourse than that which at present subsists, and which, as every one knows, is limited to a single outport, on the very skirts of this great empire, where a few commercial companies, like our own, are merely tolerated for the sake of facilitating an exchange of a few articles of luxury, for Nankeens and Congou.

In speaking of the government as a bad one, we mean the practical administration of it, by the subordinate officers: for the sovereign of China is very far from being a despot. It is, of course, impossible for us to penetrate into the arcana of the Chinese court; but we shrewdly suspect, from all that we have seen and heard, that the 'Great Emperor' is little more than a puppet in the hands of a few great officers, and that he enjoys, in fact, no more real power than was possessed by the successors of Darius, while they unconsciously promulgated, as their own, the irrevocable decrees of the Seven Princes of Persia.—Be this as it may, the Emperor of China, good man, never appears in any other light than as a benevolent agent, always ready to palliate the crimes, to mitigate the punishments and alleviate the sufferings of his people. To them he frequently appeals; and, on all occasions of national calamity, publicly confesses his errors, and acknowledges his misconduct to be the cause of the divine displeasure. The natural consequence of this is an universal love and respect for the person, who, whatever his private character may be, is thus studiously exhibited to his subjects in an amiable point of view. Insurrections against his authority are partial and of rare occurrence; the disturbances that occasionally happen originate generally from a scarcity of provisions; they are mere rebellions of the belly, and are as speedily suppressed by a removal of the cause which produced them, as the slow movements of a cumbrous and invariable machine will admit. If we are to believe that human nature and human feelings are pretty nearly the same in all countries, modified only by education and habit, we must admit that a government, which, for three thousand years or more, has been able to keep together, under one bond of union, the largest mass of population which any nation on the face of the earth could ever boast—can hardly be considered as a bungling or fortuitous machine; but one rather that has within it certain corrective movements and self-protecting springs, by which its regulations are governed and its duration preserved. *Quarterly Review.*

INDIAN GRATITUDE.

From the Travels of President Dwight.—New Haven, 1821.

Not many years after the county of Litchfield began to be settled by the English, a stranger Indian came one day, into an Inn, in the town of Litchfield, in the dusk of the evening, and requested the hostess to furnish him with some drink and a supper. At the same time, he observed, that he could pay for neither, as he had had no success in hunting; but promised payment as soon as he should meet with better fortune. The hostess refused him both the drink and the supper; called him a lazy, drunken, good for nothing fellow; and told him, that she did not work so hard herself, to throw her earnings upon such creatures as he was. A man, who sat by, and observed that the Indian, then turning about to leave so inhospitable a place, shewed by his countenance, that he was suffering very severely from want and weariness, directed the hostess to supply him with what he wished, and engaged to pay the bill himself. She did so. When the Indian had finished his supper, he turned to his benefactor; thanked him; and assured him, that he should remember his kindness, and whenever he was able, would faithfully recompense it. For the present, he observed, he could only reward him with a story; which, if the hostess would give him leave, he wished to tell. The hostess, whose complacency had been recalled by the prospect of payment, consented. The Indian addressing himself to his benefactor, said, "I suppose you read the Bible." The man assented. "Well," said the Indian, "the Bible say, God made the world; and then he took him, and looked on him, and say, 'Its all very good.' Then he made light; and took him, and looked on him, and say, 'Its all very good!' Then he made dry land and water, and sun and moon, and grass and trees; and took him, and looked on him, and say, 'Its all very good.' Then he made beasts, and birds, and fishes; and took him, and looked on him, and say, 'Its all very good.' Then he made man; and took him, and looked on him, and say, 'Its all very good.' Then he made woman, and took him, and looked on him, and he no dare say one such word." The Indian having told his story, withdrew.

Some years after, the man, who had befriended him, had occasion to go some distance into the wilderness between Litchfield, then a frontier settlement, and Albany, where he was taken prisoner by an Indian scout, and carried to Canada. When he arrived at the principal settlement of the tribe, on the Southern border of the St. Lawrence, it was proposed by some of the captors that he should be put to death. During the consultation, an old Indian woman demanded, that he should be given up to her, that she might adopt him in the place of a son, whom she had lost in the war.—He was accordingly given to her, and lived through the succeeding winter in her family, experiencing the customary effects of savage hospitality. The following summer, as he was at work in the forest alone, an unknown Indian came up to him, and asked him to meet him at a place which he pointed out,—upon a given day. The prisoner agreed to the proposal, but not without some apprehensions that mischief was intended him. During the interval, these apprehensions increased to such a degree, as to dissuade him, effectually, from fulfilling his engagement. Soon after the same Indian found him at his work again, and very gravely reproved him for not performing his promise. The man apologized, awkwardly enough, but in the best manner in his power. The Indian told him that he should be satisfied, if he would meet him at the same place on a future day; which he named. The man promised to meet him, and fulfilled his promise. When he arrived at the spot, he found the Indian provided with two muskets, ammunition for them, and two knapsacks. The Indian ordered him to take one of each, and follow him.—The direction of their march was to the south. The man followed, without the least knowledge of what he was to do, or whither he was going; but concluded, that, if the Indian intended him harm he would have dispatched him at the beginning, and that at the worst he was as safe where he was, as he could be in any other place. Within a short time, therefore, his fears subsided; although the Indian observed a profound and mysterious silence concerning the object of the expedition. In the day time they shot such game as came in their way; and at night kindled a fire by which they slept. After a tedious journey of many days, they came one morning to the top of an eminence, presenting a prospect of a cultivated country in which was a number of houses. The Indian asked his companion whether he knew the ground. He replied eagerly that it was Litchfield. His guide then, after reminding him that he had so many years before relieved the wants of a famishing Indian, at an Inn in that town, subjoined, "I am that Indian; now I pay you: go home." Having said this, he bade him adieu; and the man joyfully returned to his own house.

SELECTIONS.

Much spirit and little sense are the worst ingredients of which a human creature can be composed; he, who has much spirit and much understanding, will probably make a great and illustrious character: he, who has little spirit and little sense, may prove an honest, useful, and happy man: but he, who is so unfortunate as to have a great deal of spirit, and a small share of understanding, must ever be mischievous to others, and miserable in himself.

As a man of sense can usually outwit a fool, because his designs are inconceivable to his adversary's understanding; so a fool will sometimes be too cunning for a wise man, for the very same reason; that is, because he will conceive schemes, which could never enter into a wiser head than his own. Counter-plotting an absurd fellow is like fighting a left-handed fencer; you receive a wound, because it comes in a direction from whence you had no reason to expect it, and he gains a victory merely by his awkwardness.

Were all men honest, the world would go on much more happily than it does at present; but were all men wise it would not go on at all: so greatly preferable is honesty to understanding.

Every year, as we grow older, appears shorter than the preceding, and the reason of it is this; all our ideas of time must be derived from that portion of it, in which we have already existed, and that must be the standard by which we measure it; as this standard therefore extends itself by our living longer, so every period must appear shorter in proportion to it: thus when we have lived ten years, one year is the tenth part of the duration of our whole existence; [illegible] have lived sixty years, the [illegible] eightieth part of the same term.

Women are certainly not at all inferior to men in resolution, and perhaps much less in courage, than is commonly imagined: the reason they appear so is, because women affect to be more afraid, than they really are, and men pretend to be less.

ANECDOTE.

A well known simpleton, who had for many years been employed in carrying corn to mill for a poor house in the town where he lived, was one day accosted by the miller, in the following manner: 'John, they say that you are a fool—that you don't know any thing.' 'Ha ha! (said John,) that can't be true, for I do know some things, though I may not know other things. But I can tell you what I do know, and what I don't know.' 'I am glad of it,' replied the miller; 'now let us hear, John, what you do know.' 'I know,' answered John, 'that the miller's hogs grow fat.' 'Very well, that's true, John; now please to inform me what you don't know.' I don't know,' said John, scratching his head, 'whose corn they are fed on.'

Religious.

REFLECTIONS FOR SATURDAY EVENING.

"Bless the Lord, O my soul! O Lord my God, thou art very great; thou art clothed with honor and majesty. Who coverest thyself with light as with a garment: who stretchest out the heavens like a curtain: who layeth the beams of his chambers in the waters: who maketh the clouds his chariot: who walketh upon the wings of the wind." PSALM CIV.

Sitting down to rest, at the close of the week, from our little labours, we were involuntarily led to meditate on HIM who "in six days made the heaven, the earth, the sea, and all that in them is." The Psalmist's exclamation:—"Bless the Lord, O my soul! O Lord my God, thou art very great; thou art clothed with honor and majesty," glowed in our heart and burst from our lips.—We vowed to dedicate to his immediate service the evening of that day, in which God finished the work of Creation by forming 'man in his own image,' breathed into him an immortal soul, and endowed him with capacities to enjoy eternal blessedness, and be an heir of everlasting glory. The creation, the fall of man, the glorious redemption, the effusion of the Holy Spirit, the Scriptures of truth, the spread of the gospel, the blessings we enjoy in this world, connected with the promise of eternal life hereafter, kindled into our bosom a flame of adoration that raised us far above the paltry cares and delusive pleasures which usurp the empire of our souls, and alternately occupy the precious moments of existence. While under the influence of these feelings, we could have smiled at torture, and rejoiced at the prospect of martyrdom. Raising our eyes to the splendid firmament, we exclaimed with the poet—

"O! lives there, heaven! beneath thy dread expanse,
One hopeless, dark idolator of chance,
Who mould'ring earthward, reft of every trust,
In joyless union wedded to the dust,
Could all his parting energy dismiss
And call this barren world sufficient bliss?"

We exulted that such besotted folly was not ours; "we thanked God that we were not" as the benighted heathen, as the grovelling sensualist, or as the impious and gloomy atheist. But a moment's reflection, a single effort at self-examination, let us down from our transient elevation and sunk us in the deepest self-abasement. We felt that it was a poetical, rather than an evangelical flame on which we had risen. We took a retrospect of the past week; we asked of its hours "what report they had borne to heaven?" We examined the register of our thoughts; recalled the emotions of our heart: Every hour had been employed in the service of the world; every thought engrossed by the concerns of this mortal life; and in vain did we examine the emotions of our heart, hoping to find among them, that "hungering and thirsting after righteousness," that habitual aspiration after holiness, which might witness our spirit to be born of God. We felt that while the earth is cursed with but few, who have so far smothered the Divinity within them, as boldly to deny the existence of a "GREAT FIRST CAUSE," the Christian world, nay, the Christian Church bosoms innumerable multitudes of the "fools who [illegible] hearts there is [illegible] and who, by their lives, deny his existence, or calumniate his attributes and brave his power. Let us then, fellow-christians, habitually, yea, continually, cherish the consciousness, that an omnipresent, holy God, is ever among us, and will demand a strict account of the time, talents and various blessings which his goodness lends to prepare us for the enjoyment of his immediate presence—the sight of his unclouded glory. Filled with this consciousness, we shall, while we labour in our various avocations, keep our minds steadily fixed on the great end of our existence; we shall "use this world as not abusing it;" whatever we would that men should do unto us, the same we shall do unto them; accounting ourselves "unprofitable servants," we shall place our whole trust in God, looking unto him, through Jesus Christ, who is the author and finisher of our faith; and, "the grace of God abounding in us," we shall be thoroughly fitted for every good word and work.

If our religion be genuine it will be felt; and if it be felt, it will influence not only our external conduct, but the thoughts of our minds, and the affections of our hearts. To our thoughts it will impart steadiness, purity, and elevation; to our affections that tenderness and heaven-born sanctity which breathed in every emotion expressed by the divine personage, who for us became "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." But the contemplation of an object far distant can but feebly affect us; our offerings of worship must be made to a God whose presence we recognize, or they will not proceed from the heart. This recognition of the Divine presence must be habitual, or it can have no real existence, or, at least, no salutary influence. It is that cold assent to the belief on which rests all our hope, that distance from God, that practical atheism which we carry to the sanctuary, nay, to the very table of the Lord, which exposes our lives to all the error and all the ravages of sin; and our hearts to all the pollution of unholiness, and all the wretchedness of a life without hope. Had the awful sword of justice flamed in the sight of our first parents over the forbidden tree; *would* they have plucked its deadly fruit? Or had the beneficent Jehovah, or the smiling ministers of his love been ever present to their corporeal senses, *could* they have transgressed? To brave the terrors of Omnipotence seems easier than to rebel while surrounded by the ministers of his love; of these the earth is full: Not a cloud that flies, not a shower that falls, not a bird that skims the air, not a flower that unfolds its beauties to the sun, but bears to man some message of HIS love who formed them all.—Let us then endeavor to keep our ears ever open to the heavenly messengers; our hearts ever hallowed to divine impressions; and our eyes ever watchful to perceive God in every thing. *Christian Visitant.*